THE REBELLION.

Reconnois sance of the Rebel Advanced Posts in Virginia.

Iraportant Positions Occupied by the Enemy.

PROGRAMME OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

Three Hundred Thousand Armed Rebels in Virginia.

The North to be Subjugated and Slavery Spread Over the Entire Country.

The Postal System Suspended in Portions of Kentucky.

Strict Enforcement of the Law Forbidding the Revelation of Military Operations.

ADDITIONAL ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Large Numbers of Rebels Mustering

in Missouri,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

BOONNOISSANCE OF THE REBEL ADVANCED POSTS—THE NEW POSITIONS TAKEN UP BY THE ENEMY. Matters near the Union lines on the Virginia side of the Potomac remain pretty much as they were yesterday. The enemy still continue to show themselves near our pickets, and occasionally fire at them. No movement or importance, however, has yet been made by our troops The enemy have not only re-established their old line of pickets as before the battle of Bull run, but have actually ed upon the territory formerly held by us, nearly one-half mile nearer our line of fortifications. They now occupy several important strategical points upon which they are throwing up fortifications. The line of the enemy's pickets covering our front on the Virginia side of the Potomac commences on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, running thence in an irregular course, taking advantage of all the natural lines of de Mills and Benton's tavern, to Bancroft's Mills, at the junction of Hunting creek and the Columbia turnpike. At this place the enemy have constructed a breastwork Cross Roads. Proceeding from this point, over tilled fields and through heavy woods, the line of rebe pickets continues to Munson's Hill, one and a quarter iles from Bailey's Cross Roads, on the Leesburg turn pike. On this hill the enemy are constructing works They have now a temporary battery of rifled cannon at the southerly face of the hill, from which for the past few days they have kept up a desultory fire on our troops at Bailey's Cross Roads. Proceeding in a northwesterly diwe reach a small mountain, the summit of which com mands the country for four miles around, over looking the famous Union works at Arlington mands the country for four miles around, over-looking the famous Union works at Arlington.
This mountain three days ago was within the easy grasp of our troops, but since that time has been seized by the rebeis, and upon it they are constructing large fortifications. This point is of immense strategical value to the rebeis, in obstructing the enemy's line of pickets stretch along, in a northwesterly direction, to the farm of Basil Hall, and from there, in westerly direction, to a point opposite the Chain Bridge emy have several depo Along the route referred to the enof supplies and reinforcements, at least three new fortifi-cations, and probably double that number concealed and

From a personal reconnoissance, made by our specia of the enemy's force son's Hill, he discovered that it consisted of sever hundred cavalry, one thousand infantry, and three pieces of field cannon. Of all these rebel movements General McClellan is fully apprised, and he will, no doubt, when the proper time arrives, pay his respects to the enemy.

A BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE.

A balloon reconnoissance was made by Professor Lowe to-day at Arlington Heights. The balloon was in the air THE REEL PICKETS DRIVEN FROM BAILEY'S CROSS

nger from the Virginia side this morning states that our picket forces advanced to Balley's Cross Roads yesterday, and drove those of the rebels a mile and a half hevond, where it is said the latter have taken possession of a commanding eminence, and are throwing up in trenchments. There was much firing during the day, but without fatal results. The inhabitants generally of that

have removed elsewhere, some of them to this A dash of rebel cavalry, it is reported by the messenger was made at what they supposed to be a deserted cannon about twelve rounds had been fired at it from their how itzers. On a nearer approach, however, they discovered to to be a sham, some of the Michiganders having deceived the enemy for sport by mounting an old stovepipe

Three of the rebel cavalry were taken prisoners to-day by our picket at Bailey's Cross Reads.

THE ENCOUNTERS WITH THE ENEMY'S PICKETS.
It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable intelligence respecting the result of the picket encounter on the other side of the river, but there seems to be truth in the reports that several of our troops were killed and other

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM RICHMOND. Louisville, Kv. He has spent several weeks in Virginia and visited the lines of the rebel army of the Potomac He es imates the number new in arms in Virginia at nearly three hundred thousand, and the force on the Potomac alone at one hundred and eighty thouof arms, purchased in the East, have been carried into ugh Baltimore, and their whole army is now well armed. Manasses Junction has been virtually ed, there being only a guard left there to look after the guns in battery. The principal body of their forces has been pushed ferward to the Upper Potomac to be thrown across into Maryland, for which movemen a column of forty thousand is prepared, with pontoon bridges, upon which they can cross at any point they find affort to get Maryland in their possession, and they believe that will insure their ultimate possession of this city and all the immense accumulation of sur plies sere, and enable them to the from the Poton ac to the Susquehanna, and secure to them from the Poton ac to the Susquehanna, and secure to them ere, and enable them to transfer the was

the whole South have kindled an almost inconceivable en thusinsm, and induced the belief that not only Washing.

This pregry more has been decided upon.

ton may be captured, but the whole North conquered and slavery extended throughout the Union. Even thos were backward in aiding the effort to tablish a Southern confederacy are now enthu-siastic in their desire to re-establish the Union under a Southern Presidency. They think the tables are turned, and instead of fighting to prevent aggression they are fighting now to conquer a country A force of about fourteen thousand men , has gone to Win chester, to be ready to co-operate with the column nov The approaches upon our lines immediately in front of this city are merely feints; but the force there is deemed sufficient to carry our part of our forces should be called away to repel the atempt to cross the Upper Potomac.

THE POSTAL SYSTEM SUSPENDED IN PORTIONS OF KENTUCKY.

The Post Office Department having authentic information tion that the mails have been repeatly violated and can-not be carried safely in that part of Kentucky name: berein, it is ordered that the Post Offices at Hickman, Co-iumbus, and Paducah, Kentucky, and all other Post offices and post routes in Kentucky west of the Tenner river, be discontinued, excepting as follows: - Route No 9.652, from Rassellville via Cadiz and Mayfield, is con ed as far as Milburn, and all Post Offices on that route excepting Aurora, are continued. Also route No. 9.694.

A WARNING TO REBEL SYMPATHIZERS—ALL REVE-LATIENS RESPECTING MILITARY OPERATIONS FOR-

By the 57th article of the act of Congress, entitled "an Act for Establishing Rules and Articles for the Govern-ment of Armies of the United States," approved the 10th of April, 1806, holding correspondence with or giving aid to death, or such other punishment as ordered by the sentence of a court martial. The public safety requires a strict enforcement of this article. It is, therefore, ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally operations of the army or military movements on land water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, in ents or military affairs within the several miliary districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the general in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibited; and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceede against under the fifty-seventh article of war. FEELING OF EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS TOWARDS THE

speedy recognition of the Confederate States by England is unfounded. On the contrary, the indication led. On the contrary, the indications are that all the European governments intend to continue to re-spect the blockade and to await the result of the contest.

REBEL OFFICERS IN BALTIMORE. There is no doubt that officers of the rebel army hav recently visited Baltimore, and passed openly through there without interruption, in uniform officers of the United States Army. It is possible that they have also been in this city, and by the same means have obtained whatever information they desired.

THE ARMY. Gen. McClelian has been confined in his room by illnes

Geo. Clarence Cram, whose nomination to a cap aincy in the Third cavalry was rejected by the Senate was yesterday reappointed by the President, and has was yesterary reappointment was made at the solicitation of the Senator who opposed Captain Cram's confirmation by the Senate, under a mesapprehension

The order assigning Gen. Burnsides to duty in Kentucky, under Gen. Anderson, has been countermanded, and Gen. Burnsides will be placed on duty here.

Gen. Sherman, now commanding a brigade on the south side of the Potomac, is ordered to Kentucky, and Gen. Fitz James Porter, now in Gen. Banks' column, is to take the In our list of army appointments, published on the 26th inst., the name of Hanson E. Waver (Second Lieutenant.

Eighth infantry), should have been Hanson E. Weaver. The engineer corps of the Fourteenth New York State Militia has been discharged from the service. It was an extra company, making one more than the number allowed to be included in each rogiment.

The following appointments were made to-day:-Wm. Smith, of Orwell, Vt., additional Paymaster. Isaac B. Bowditch, of Burlington, Vt., Commissary, with

Joseph S. York, Captain of the Fifteenth infantry, regu-

Volunteers, as Paymaster of the United States Army, with he rank of Major, vice Major Randolph Marcy promoted

to Inspector General.

ARMY ORDERS—APPOINTMENTS, ETC. General Orders No. 68 state the promotions and appoint ments in the regular army since the publication of Gen. eral Orders No. 64. The promotions have already been published in the Herald. The following are the appoint

FIRST REGIMENT OF DAVALRY.

o date from August 5, 1861, vice Fielner, promoted-Com FOURTH REGIMENST OF CAVALRY. (1.) Joseph Hedges, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant

to date from August 6, 1861, vice Wilson, promoted Company A (3.) Copley Amory, of Massachusetts, to be Secon Lieutenant, to date from August 5, 1861, vice Stockton promoted—Company B.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY. (4) John A. Darling, of Maine, to be Second Lieutenant to date from August 5, 1861, vice Pierce, promoted-

Edward Heaton, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, to tate from August 23, 1861, vice Rogers, promoted-Com NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

(5) Samuel Munson, of Maine, to be Second Lieutenan to date from August 5, 1861. The following appointments were made in the Adjutar General's Department before it was reorganized:—

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, WITH BREVET RANK First Lieutenant Chauncey McKeever, of the Third ar illery, to date from July 1, 1861, vice Gibbs, declined.

First Lieutenant Albert V. Colburn, of the Fourth ca-valry, to date from July 1, 1861, vice Porter, appointed Colonel of the Fifteenth infantry.

First Lieutenant George D. Ruggles, of the Second in fantry, to date from July 1, 1861, vice Maury, dis

First Lieutenant Thomas M. Vincent, of Second artif lery, to date from July 3, 1861, vice Taibot, promoted.

Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to
the companies to which they succeeded in the natural

course of appointment. Should a different assignment, however, have since been made by competent authority, will take precience of the former.

The number prefixed to the name of each of the second

ieutenants in the above list of appointments indicates his rank among those of the same date. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birthplace of the officer appoint

ed, his age and residence when appointed, will in every case be promptly reported to the Adjutant General. The second lieutenants will join their proper regi-

nents, companies and stations without delay. who fail to do so within a reasonable time will be considered as having declined. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 65. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, MASHINGTON, August 26, 1861.

I.—The commissioned officers of all volunteer organizations.

ions, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or of the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take rank n their respective grades, will be entitled to pay, and be obeyed and respected in their several positions, from that

ervice of the United States as volunteers without the conof their parents or guardians.

III .- Captain Gorden Chapin, Seventh infantry, having given proof of disloyalty, is dismissed the service of the United States, to take effect from the date of this order. THE CASE OF COLONEL M'CUNN—DISCONTENT IN THE TRIRTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

There is considerable discontent in the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers in consequence of the conduct of Colonel McCunn. It appears, as I am informed, that the colonel attempted to force some of his political friends into the posts of lieutenants, to which the captains of companies object, as the regiment holds the advanced post and may be put into action at any moment, and they ies object, as the regiment holds the advanced to not wish to serve with incompetent subordinates The officers, therefore, have requested him to resign, in a iccoment of which the following is a copy, and a doplicate of which, I understand, was placed in Genera

Richardson's hands yesterday:—

Headquarters Therty-exervit Redment, N. Y. V., Can's Railview, Alexandra, Va., Aug. 21, 1861. }

Colonel J. H. McCunn, Thirty seventh regiment;—
Sire—At a meeting of the officers of the above regiment, held this day, at their headquarters—Captain Gilbert kiordan in the chair. Captain John Kawanagh, Company E, as secretary—it was moved, seconded and carried unanimously, that Colonel John II. McCunn be, and he is hereby requested to resign immediately the coloneley of this regiment, for the following teasons:—

1. Inc. in actorey; inasmuch as, from the day of his election to the present moment, he has not taken the first step to improve the regiment in its military capacity, and three months experience proves his utter ignorance of military adars.

military affairs.

2. Ungentlemanly conduct in promising pecuniary assistance to the regiment and not doing so; in fact, breaking his word on many occasions with the officers.

3. Persecuting the officers and placing some of them under arrest, for no other reason than refusing to receive into their commands political friends of his own from New York, without any experience as soldiers or character as gentlemen.

New York, without any experience as soldiers or character as gentlemen.

It is enough for us that you have failed to perform your duty. It remains with us, now, to do ours, and to the best of our ability we mean to do it, as gentlemen and officers, by requesting you to resign at once your positi in in this regiment. Moved, seconded and carried, that the following named officers be appointed as a committee to present this document to Colonel McCunn, with power-captains McHugh, Riordan, Kavanagh, Doran and Murphy. Company A.—Gilbert Riordan, Captain; Philip Doherty, First Lieutenant: Andrew Diegnan, Essign. Company C.—Michael Doran, Captain; John England, Company D.—Francis J. McHugh, Captain; James D. Clarke, First Lieutenant; Patrick H. Hayes, Ensign. Company E.—John Kavanagh, Captain; John F. McConnin, First Lieutenant. Gempony F.—Thomas Murphy, Captain; John Long, First Lieutenant; James Keelan, Ensign.

Company G.—Michael Murphy, Captain; John Massey, First Lieutenant; James Keelan, Ensign.

Company G.—Michael Murphy, Captain; John Massey, First Lieutenant; James Keelan, Ensign.

Company K.—C. J. Donlevy, Ensign.

It is said that Col. McCunn has completely severed the feelings of the men from their officers by making speeches to the former, and that in fact the regiment is almost in

FILLING UP THE VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS. The War Department has issued an order requesting commanding officers of all regiments or independent com panies to take measures to keep the strength of their commands up to the maximum standard of organization prescribed by General Order No. 15, for cavalry and infantry, and General Order No. 16, for artillery. For this purpose they will detail from time to time, as re with one or two non-commissioned officers or privates, to ecruit in the district in which the regiments or com panies were raised. All enlisted men in the voluntee service, who have been taken prisoners by the enemy and released on parole, will be discharged from the ser

The disloyal publishers of the Northern press, wh have been in the habit of publishing information about the movement of the troops, furnished by mail, thus avoiding the government censor at the telegraph office would do well to give their attention to General Order

THE IRISH BRIGADE. Licutenant Colonel Nugent and Major Bagley, of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, are here for the purpose Secretary of War in regard to the

formation of an Irish Brigade. DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY POI

Mr. John G. Hay, the President's private secretary, left to-day for Illinois, via Niagara Falls, to recruit his health A SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of a gun CONSULAR RECOGNITION. The President has recognized Robert Barth as Vice

Consul of Prussia at St. Louis. IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., August 29, 1861.
The Santa Fe mail and Carson City Express have arrived here, bringing dates from Santa Fe to the 17th inst., and Carson City to the 26th. The Express brought three pas sengers and 20,000 dollars worth of gold dust

The troops, 750 in number, who surrendered to 3,00 Texan Rangers eighteen miles from Fort Fillmore, have been released on parole, the Texans retaining their arms and the horses belonging to companies of the mor

General William Pelham, formerly Surveyor Genral of and confined in the guard house, by order of Colon Canby, of the Department of New Mexico. They we specied of giving improper information to the Texa-sops below El Pazo. Colonel Clements took the oath of egistic and was discharged. General Pelham refused take the oath, and is still confined in the guard house. Hon. M. A. Otero, of Albuquerque, has been appointed lonel of a regiment of New Mexican volunteers, to be sed in the Territory.

Colonel of a regiment of New Mexican volunteers, to be raised in the Territory, proclamation, suspended the writ of habeas corpus in New Mexico.

Fort Stanton has been abandoned by the United States forces, and also fired by order of Colonel Canby.

New Mexico has been visited lately with very heavy showers of rain, which have done considerable damage to property.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL LYON.

WILL GENERAL SANDFORD CALL ON THE FIRST DIVI-SION FOR AN ESCORT? The remains of General Nathaniel Lyon, whose indomi table courage displayed at the battle of Wilson's creek near Springfield, Missouri, on the 10th instant, cost him his life, will arrive in this city, from St. Louis, to-morrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock, in charge of Adam H. A. Conant, of General Lyon's staff; Captains Plumme and Edgar, of the United States Army, and Lieutenant Clark and eight privates of Colonel McNeill's regiment of Reserve Corps.

The remains of the valiant here will be taken to East port, Conn., his native place, where they will be deposited n their last resting place. From our telegraphic de spatches we learn that the city of St. Louis paid the mo marked respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased military and citizens turning out en masse to escort the body to the depot, and the city was dressed mourning in appreciation of the services rendered by him whom they then received in the cold embrace of death. As a matter of course General Sandford will order out a suitable military force to do escort duty on the ar-rival of the body of General Lyon, and our citizens may rest assured that New York city knows well how to ap-preciate the gallant services of so distinguished a general as the brave but unfortunate Lyon.

The First division will be called upon, and there are other troops of our volunteer regiments who could not parade on a more honorable and worthy occasion than this, or pay homage to a braver spirit than that of the gallant soldier above named.

CINCINNATI, August 29, 1861. The remains of General Lyon reached here this morn ng and were escorted by the military and citizens to Smith & Nixon's, where they will lie in state till nine to-night. A large number visited the hall this forenoon.
The remains will be taken East to-night.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT WILKES-BARRE, PA. VOTE OF THANKS TO DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

At a Convention held at Wilkesbarre, called under the auspices of the republican party, which represented the sentiments of all parties, the following resolution was an-

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby reserved, that the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, for his recent mas-terly plea for the Union at Tudhannock, and we cannot but express our high satisfaction at the course of this distri-guished leader of the democratic party, in common with hosts of others, in sinking the partison in the patriot and rallying to the support of the government against the machinations of trailors. NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Via Hallimore, August 29, 1861.

We have no tidings from the navai expedition we have no integration the havai expectation.

Accompanying the flag of truce from Norfolk yesterday
were Colonel John Carey, of Hampton, a son of Genera:
Huger, of Norfolk, and several prominent secessionists
from Old Point. They had the impidence to cheer the Vernon, the flagship during the absence of Commodor

It turns out that the firing upon our flag of truce from Crancy Island, some weeks ago, was entirely unauthor-ized by General Huger. On hearing of the outrage he sent an apology to Commodore Stringham.

NEWS FROM MISSOUR .

LEXINGTON, Mo., August 29, 1861.

The rebols, encouraged by exaggerated reports of the attle near Springfield, are congregating in large numbers in this and the surrounding counties, and committing al kinds of outrages upon Union men and their property. If they are allowed to overrun Lafayette, Ray and other such counties in this part of the State, as they are now doing, they will steal enough from Union men to sebsist their army for months. In view of this condition of things, assistance has been asked of General Fremont. The Home Guards still occupy the fortifications, and can probably hold the place; but reinforcements are needed o operate against parties engaged in ravaging the coun

minent Union men are daily threatened with death Ex-Governor King, of Ray county, has been frequently warned; but his devotion to the Union cause is unshaken, and he and his sons are ready to shoulder their muskets. ROLLA, August 29, 1861.

here at 4.50 P. M. As the train reached a point eight miles east of here, an explosion took place beneath

the locomotive, covering it with dirt and gravel and slightly wounding the engineer. On backing the train to the spot it was discovered that a keg of powder had been buried in the rails, which was exploded in some unknown manner on an embankment fifteen or twenty feet high, and had ts force been spent in an upward direction instead of of laterally, as was the case, the train would, doubtless

A company of cavalry sent down the road to recon-toitre last night found several rails torn up in a deep cut near Jamestown, and fired upon three suspicious char acters on the track close by, but with what result is no

General McBride, with 1,500 rebels, is reported to b on Spring Creek, twenty-five miles southwest of here.

OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE. PRILADRIPHIA, August 29, 1861.

Three Hundred Griffin Rifled Cunnon Ready for Govern ment—Arrival of a Whitworth Gun from Liverpool—The Phanizville Cannon Works—Capacities of Philadelphia for Defence—One Hundred Columbiads—Two New Caval-

The resources of the North for war have just begun to exhibit themselves. Most of the great iron manufactories of Pennsylvania have been accommodating their manufactories of the great iron manufactories of the gr chinery to the making of weapons and missiles, and three or four firms in Philadelphia have so far succeeded that they have begun to turn out cannon of improved patterns in sufficient quantities to meet all emergencies. The Phor ville Works, in Chester county, employing upwards of several hundred of the Griffin rifled cannon, three hundred of which will be in Washington in seventy days, and a part will be sent on next week. The guns are ten and twelve pounders, and weigh from eight hundred to a housand pounds each, capable of carrying a conical ball

housand pounds each, capable of carrying a conical ball accessive four miles.

The Griffingum was tried at Fortress Monros some years are, and it stood the text of nearly six humaned discharges, but ting only when filled to the muzzle and fired. It is made of wrought from The process consists of fitting inomitudinal strips of iron upon a cylinder and binding hot have about them. The whole mass is then beaten into shape, and the trunks welfed upon the gun, after which the bare is made by means of a lathe and the grooves used by the same instrument.

The "facentix ville firm have also an order for one huntred columbiads, which will be finished immediately on the completion of the rided cannon.

A firm on Bush hill, in the city, are about to make heavy cannon for government, and also a firm at King's Peint, across the river. A large mill at Bridesburg, above Philadelphia, will be ready to make Enfeld rifes next week.

from these statements. We shall shortly have upwards of twenty rided common purchased and presented to the city, and a fine field battery, which will be at all times ready for see. A spicadid Whitworth gun and two hundred shells came on to-day from Liverpool, domated to the manicipality by Jas. McHenry, an American merchant residing in England. Twelve cannon are now waiting transportation at Phenixville. The great works at Johnstown, Danville and other places, will soon be ready to furnish cannon, and the spade, pick and ave factories throughout the State are remained and the places.

Twe more r giments of cavalry have been called for from Pennsyiva haby the War Department, and as they are in part recruited the demand will be promptly ac-

THE ALLEDGED SECESSIONISTS. ARREST OF ASSURER TRAITOR.—This morning David P. Carr, United States Marshal of Connecticut, conveved Mr. Elias B. Schnabel to Fort Lafavette prisoner. It seems that Mr. Schnabel was engaged in advocating peace, secession and other treason-able dectrines throughout the State of Connecticut, and was pursuing his traitorous course in Litchfield county at the time of his arrest. This last inmate of Fort Lafayette the time of his arrest. This last immate of Fort Lafayette is a lawyer by profession, and has taken rather a prominent part in politics in Philadelphia for the last ten years. He has always been a violent pro-slavery man, and has the reputation of being the most uitra hunker of that branch of the democratic party. For a time Mr. Schnabet took an active part in every movement which favored the rebels, but lately the City of Bretherly Love has been too warm a place for him, and he deemed it prudent to enigrate to the land of steady habits, where his miglorious career has been suddenly brought to a close.

A SCHECTED SECSSIONES.—Detective Wilson arrested John Sleight, of Galveston, Texas, vesterday afternoon on

John Sleight, of Galveston, Texas, vesterday afternoon o suspicion of being a secessionist. The prisoner, on being brought to police headquarters, stated that he was a brought to police headquarters, stated that he was a member of of the firm of William Headley & Co., of Galveston, and that he was on here to buy goods in the event of the blockade being removed. He was in the habit of spending about eight months of the year North, but had layer come on to buy goods before. In the passession of the prisoner was found a lotter from his business partner which reterred to the purchase of some goods, but nething eige of any interest or importance was discovered upon his person. Superintendent Keinedy discharged Mr. Sleight on condition that the latter would drop in and see him occasionally.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM PATRICK .- We understand that William Fatrick, the Wall street banker, who was ar rested on a charge of treason on Wednesday, claims to be a native of Nova Scotia and a subject of Great Britain, it is the intention of the Prisoner to invoke the protection of the British Consul, and endeavor to escape from punishment in that way. Patrick is still at Fort Lafayette under close confinement.

Herreil, who was arrested on Wednesday night on sus oction of being an agent of Jeff. Davis, and discharged costerday morning, was rearrested last night, and will wrobably be sent to Fort Lafayette to-day. Evidence, if come, has accumulated against him.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, August 29, 1861.

Daniel Deckert, editor of the Hagerstown Mail, a seces

sion paper, has been arrested by the government.

General McKaig, Senator from Allegany County, was errested in Washington County, where it is stated that he has been ever since his course in the legislature rendered nim obnexious to the Union sentiment of hiscounty.

Both of the priseners have probably been sent to Fort

REPORTED ARREST OF COL. STROTHER. A private letter received in this city says that the ebels have arrested Col. Strother, the well known proceed on the Berkley Springs, and carried him prisoner of the Berkley Springs, and carried him prisoner of the month. He is quite aged, but, being suspected of early to the government, incurred the displeasure of his

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES

Vice President Stephens is sick at Manassas Junction.

The Charleston Mercury's correspondent says:—"We are without the sympathy or friendship of any nation on earth. The only argument by which we can influence item is their necessities and fears."

President Davis is still confined with an attack of febilis and fiver, which may induce Congress to postpone its advarranced.

HYATTSTOWN, August 28, 1861. A gentleman from Harper's Ferry to-day reports that the Unionists are leaving there in great numbers. There were no rebel forces in that neighborhood, except about

GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

150 cavalry, under Colonel Henderson. Advices from Martinsburg give the following intelli gence:—The rebels have succeeded in taking down and removing to Winchester two of the Paltimore and Obio Raiiroad locomotives. They have also sent to the same place a portion of the machinery belonging to the company's worskhops there, breaking up and disabling the remainder. It is stated to be their intention to take up sufficient of the track to connect Winchester with Strasburg. There was no strong force in either Jefferson or Berkeley county. The property of the Union people had not yet been confiscated or molested

up to the time my informant left.

Vague rumors have circulated here to-day to the effect that the enemy were about to make a demonstration at Edwards' or Nolan's ferry.

OUR HYATTSTOWN CORRESPONDENCE. Hyatterown, Md., August 27, 1861. HYATTOWN, Md., August 27, 1861.
Commonading Heard, but its Source not Avertained—
The Telegraph to Washington—Inecads of Rebels—Disappearance of an Army Messenger—Arrest of Rebel
Spies—Privileges of Poveign Correspondents Curtailed—
Important Operations Leoked for at the Monocacy, do.

Reports of heavy canonading, apparently from the direction of Poolesville, were heard to-day. A drive of half a dozen miles in the direction of the firing gave no satisfaction as to its cause. It might have occurred a no one knew; but as headquarters were as placid as an unruffled lake on a calm summer's morning, it was clear that no danger was very imminene to the army of the Monecacy. The telegraph is in good working order hence

Accounts from Sandy Hook yesterday report that squads robels have crossed from the Virginia side, and, with the aid of local rebels, are beginning to play their pranks upon the unoffending Unionists in the vicinity, in the absence of the Union forces. One of the messengers of General Banks, named McCabe, obtained permission or Friday to visit his family, who were residing at Sandy Hook. He started, mounted on a sine horse, with new sad die and other trappings. Nothing has been heard from him since, and as there was no question about his loyalty there is no doubt about his having been captured by the rebels. He was, fortunately, without army despatches of any description. The business of army couriers or messengers is a responsible and dangerous one, and none but men of tried integrity and loyalty ild be employed in the service; and, so far as Genera Banks' command is concerned, none others are They are entitled to compensation according ly. It is stated the rebels pay high sums to persons engaged in this service in their arpersons engaged in this service in their ar-mies; but the quality of the money does not accompany the statement that furnishes the amount of pay. The rebels pay their spies from \$100 to \$1,000, according to the value of the information they procure and transmit; and there is a "right smart chance" of people in the South, and no doubt in the North, who would risk their necks for a prize of a thousand dollars. A brace of fool birds of this sort were caught on Sugar Loaf Mountain to day, taking observations of movements below. They were

tion, indesibly impressed in the minds of the discoyal, who, first and last, have turned their eyes to her as the Power that is to shield them from the effects of their unfeatry. There are no spice so dangerous, so insolent and arrogant as those clappings from the blockheads of the English aristocracy, who are permitted to proved around our cumps and, while stirring up bitter blood between North and South, furnish informatt in 6 the enemy that has defeated some of the best laid plans of our military chiefs.

Much satisfaction was exhibited in the camp of the Nineteenth New York regiment on account of the return to duty of the recusant members of the regiment. In all upwards of one hostified returned, including all of Company A, Captain Baker, all of Company C. Captain Asheroff, five from Company B, Captain Gavigan, there being sixty-five seceders; of the thirty one seconders from Company F, Captain Schenek, twelve returned; of Company F, Captain Schenek, twelve returned; of Company F, Capt. Stevens, all but two of the lawy one seconders; Company G, Capt. Stewart, one of the swenteen have returned; Companies B, H and K lost none. Captain have returned; Companies B, H and K lost none. Captain have returned; Companies B, H and K lost none. Captain have returned; Companies B, H and K lost none. Captain have returned; Companies B, H and K lost none. Captain have returned; Companies being made to induce them to reconsider their determination.

There will be a grand review this afternoon of the First tested.

brigade, Ger. Thomas commanding.

The Massachusetts Thirteenth Col. Leonard, has see ceeded the Massachusetts Second in the occupation of Sandy Hook and surroundings.

Reports, doubtiess unfounded in facts, are current about a fight between Gen. Geary and the rebe's at Point of Rocks.

Argust 27-2 P. M. The reports about the doings of the rebeis on the other ide of the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry, were doubtle correct; but the sudden appearance of Colonel Lamand's regiment, Massachusetts Thirteenth, in the vicinity, seem. to have put the rebels all to flight. None have ap peared for the past two days. Yesterday a company from the Thirteenth crossed to the Ferry, hauled down from the Thirteenth crossel to the Ferry, hauled down the rebel flag and heisted the Stars and Stripes without molestation. A post office has been re-established at Sandy Hook, under charge of the Chaplain of the Thirteenth, the well and favorably known Rev. N. M. Gaylor, of Boston. Telegraphic communication at Sandy Hook has not been restored, although application for the same has been made to General Banks.

The Chaplain and Commissary of the Thirteenth were in Hyattstown to day. The latter has been unjustly consured by the Boston press, when the uncertainty of the

in Hyattstown to day. The latter has been unjustly con-sured by the Bosten press, when the uncertainty of the locality of the regiment for some time past is considered. The regiment is in good health and spirits. The mouth of the Monecacy, where it enters into the Potomac, has become a point of some interest. It is near Elward's Ferry, where something may soon be accom-plished, if the rebels continue to hold their present position.

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON. FIVE MORE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS CALLED FOR— THE GOVERNMENT LOAN, ETC. BOSTON, August 29, 1861.

The report to-day that the War Pepartment had called for five additional regiments from Massachusetts renews the military patriotism of our people.

Senator Wilsen's regiment was initiated to-day with three hundred recruits, including the Salem Zo Colonel Lee will recruit a second regiment in the western part of the State, and Colonel Sprague the third in Wor The formation of the twoother regiments will be im

nediately started. At a public meeting held this afternoon strong ad-

dresses were made by Senator Wilson, Hon. A. H. Rice Mayor Wightman and others, who piedged Massachusetts in the present struggle to maintain her ancient fame in buttling for liberty. The meeting was large and enthe The first instalment of the government loan-\$10,000.

000-was formally accepted at a meeting of the associated NEW YORK CAVALRY EN ROUTE.

SYRACUSE, August 20, 1861.

Capt. Jockwick's company of Col. Van Allen's cavalry regiment leaves here at twenty minutes past ten P. M., en route for Washington via New York.

THE POPULAR NATIONAL LOAN.

Scenes at the Assistant Treasury—The Rush of Women Increase of Applicants,

&c.,

The Assistant Treasurer and all the clarks in hi ode. partment were kept busy resterday attending to the ap-plications for subscription to the national loan. As early as nine o'clock one patriotic lady was in waiting at the office, with \$500 in gold, carefully tied up. She had hurried down from Connecticut, and was in fidgets lest she might be too late. Her anxiety in that respect was set at rest, the forms were duly filled up, the certificate of de-posit handed to her, and she went off rejoicing. One by one industrious mechanics or their wives came in with their fifty, hundred or twe hundred dollars, as the case might be, and invested it in the government loan. Serwith their savings, probably drawn from the banks. As 'an illustration of the general feeling among that worthy class of our population, it has been stated by a president of one of our savings banks that when he went home the other evening he found no less than six servant girls waiting to see him for the purpose of drawing their deposits next day, that they might invest them in Treasury notes. They said that such was the advice of their priests; and a very sen apprehension among the directors of those institutions prejudicial to their interests. It is a curious fact, how ever, that the deposits in our city savings banks for the last three months have been about equal to the with"

office was one hundred and thirty-five-most of them women-and the aggregate amount of subscriptions received was \$270,000. This was a considerable increase previous ones. Much of the business is done by lettermail applications coming principally from Massachusetts and Connecticut. The individual subscriptions yesterday were for larger sums than the average of previous days; still there were a large number of fifty and one hundred dollar subscriptions. One rough looking specimen came in, stepped up to the counter, and untying a soiled hand kerchief, laid down the contents with a most consequen ial air, saying he had come to lend the government five hundred dollars. Of course the proper degree of gratiade was expressed, the money taken, and the necessary

their action in the matter to pure patriotism, and ignore altogether any idea of personal advantage. Some look upon it as the performance of a high duty to their cou and so it is. One old gentleman from New Jersey came in with a check for \$5,000 on one of our city banks. The rule is not to take checks from subscribers who come in person, because the ciercal force of the office is not large enough to allow of sending out cierks for collection. The Jerseyman was informed of that rule. "Well," said he, "the only thing I care about is to be able to show my own heck drawn in favor of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and endorsed by him." It was something he would prize in the present, and would leave as an heirloom for the future. Besides, he wanted to late him. Finally his wishes were gratified in this way; he went up to his bank, drow the money on his check, and had that check exchanged for the one he had origi

dorsed by him. He went home happy.

A lady, animated by a somewhat similar feeling, was unxions to know whether the note to be forwarded to her rom Washington would be enclosed in a regular official envelope. She was satisfied on that point, and went off in

The pressure of business was so great yesterday that additional clerical help was necessary. If the arrangements were to complete as that the lender could hand ver his money and receive the note at the same mo, acht, there would be no room in the Treasury office for

he crows a tien; would besinge it. It has been a matter of remark in the office that all the applicants adapt themselves so easily to the routine to be cheerved, and appear so familiar with it. They have sim' sury, stating that they enclose a certificate of deposit for such an amount, and requesting him to send to their address Treasury notes of whatever denomination they select. This is placed in an official envelope, addressed to the Secretary, and the parties themselves see to its being them acknowledgments in the shape of the Leasury notes. None of the applicants appear to have any difficults in understancing the formula to be observed. That

people.

The plan agreed on between the government and the back officers, on the 15th of August, was that an imme diate issue should be made by the Treasury Department d Treasury notes, dated August 19, 1861, bearing interest from that date, to the extent of fifty millions, that the banks should have the privilege of taking an a ditional their decision to the Department October 1; and o taking an additional fifty millions at par on 15th of De comber, by giving them decision December 1, unless said loan. The interest on those last two sums must be supposed to commence on the respective days named, although the agreement is silent on that point.

The tiest instalment of fifty millions is the loan to which subscriptions are now being made. The government re-serves to itself the right of making an appeal to the people for subscriptions to the national loan—a right which it has not yet exercised. The indications are that the amount could be raised in that way within a week. The French na tional loan to the amount of \$100,000,000 was raised among the people in three days, and so eager were the people to subscribe that on the last day of taking the loan hunire is of persons, unable to register their names at the towns, where the pressure was not so great at the go-vernment bureaus. We have no doubt but that a similar experiment of our government would show a like result-

The necessity for some more simple arrangement in the taking of these subscriptions is manifest. It cannot be atgained, however, until the notes are ready for issue. The ork of getting them engraved, printed, signed and filled up is greater than any one can conceive. There are no less than one hundred and eleven distinct plates, or parts of plates, to be engraved and printed. All of these have or more tints which must be printed separately, and the engravings on the backs also require separate print The large number of plates is rendered n cessary

by the various denominations of the notes, by the dif nt places at which they are to be made payable, and by the necessity of duplicating them so as to accelerate the printing. The demand notes—of small denominations and not bearing interest—are being forwarded now to Washington at the rate of \$400,000 a day. The issue the 7 3-10 per cent notes was delayed by the change of annexing coupers to them. But in a week or two at farthest all will be ready, and then there will not be, or eight not to be, any delay or circumlocution in their eing supplied to subscribers.

it will not do, however, to adhere to the pres f sending applications to Washington. The Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati ought to have, under proper guards and restrictions, the Treasury notes ready signed, with a blank for the name of the subscriber, and these should be handed over the counter on the payment of the money. The same arrangement should be made with the associated Bank Committee at Washington are striving to bring about. If it can be done without any risk to the Treas-ury-and we cannot see why it should not be-the subscribers to the loan would increase a hundredfold.

THE NEW JERSEY FIFTH REGIMENT EN ROUTE. TRENTON, August 29, 1861.

The New Jersey Fifth regiment of Volunteers, fully equipped and numbering nearly a full complement of men, with wagons, horses, &c., left this afternoon at three o'clock, and arrived safely in Philadelphia, on rout